



Abutter & Stakeholder Survey 2005

Public Access Within Quabbin Reservoir Watershed System



June 2005

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation
Division of Water Supply
Office of Watershed Protection

Acknowledgements

This plan was prepared by the staff of the DCR's OWM - Quabbin Section. An OWM working group developed the survey, the basis of this report. The group consisted of: William Pula, Bob Bishop, Paul Lyons, Clif Read, Thomas Kology, Tom Peloquin, Phil Lamothe, Dave Small, Dave Supczak, David Zaganiacz, Joel Zimmerman, Lisa Gustavsen, and John Gregoire (MWRA). Quabbin staff, Linda Boulette, Colleen Krupa, Kim Turek, Dale Monnette, and Lisa Gustavsen, prepared the survey for distribution. Survey data was summarized by Lisa Gustavsen and Paul Lyons using a spreadsheet developed by Mike Ridge. The internal working group, Paul Lyons, Joel Zimmerman, and Matt Hopkinson provided detailed edits of this report. Phil Lamothe prepared maps used in the project and this report.

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Summary

The OWM-Quabbin Section kicked off its public access management plan update process in Spring 2005 by distributing a survey to 137 stakeholders (e.g., watershed community officials, legislators, environmental groups) and 527 abutters (people owning land within 3 meters of Quabbin Reservoir watershed lands). Surveys were mailed in March along with an April public workshop announcement; 29 surveys were undeliverable. 25 surveys were submitted at the workshop. 660 surveys were distributed. By the end of May, 187 responses had been received (a 28% return rate).

Respondents ranged in age from 17 to 87, with a mean age of 54. Of those indicating their gender, 96 (51.6%) were male and 90 (48.4%) female. The vast majority of respondents (approximately 97%) were from Massachusetts, five were from other states. Sixty percent of respondents (107 people) indicated that they live in the Quabbin watershed, with most of them (134 respondents or 77%) living there for more than 10 years.

Overall, the respondents were very knowledgeable about the DCR consolidation, the OWM's public access management plan, and related regulations. The majority of respondents had personal knowledge of and experience at the Quabbin. Only 8 of 186 respondents had never visited the reservation. Of those that had, the average number of visits per year was 17 (maximum 400), and the average number of hours per visit was 3 (maximum 12).

A majority of the respondents did not know that OWM is funded by MWRA, that revenue is generated by DCR through forest management, and that Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) are made to the watershed communities.

When asked what they personally considered to be the most important values of the Quabbin Reservoir and Watershed, respondents ranked Public Water Supply as the most important. Solitude/Wilderness Character was ranked as second most important followed by Public Access/Recreation, and Healthy Forest/Wildlife.

Several trends emerged when the respondents were asked what activities they engage in, what they think should be allowed, and what they think should be prohibited. The most popular activities that people engaged in were Hiking/Walking, Bird Watching, Driving, Sightseeing, and Road Bicycling. When asked what should be allowed, more than 100 of 183 respondents listed: Hiking/Walking; Bird Watching; Snowshoeing; Canoeing; Road Bicycling; Cross-country Skiing; Kayaking; Shore-fishing On-reservoir; Ice-fishing Off-reservoir; Boat-fishing On-reservoir; Driving/Sightseeing; and Mountain Bicycling. OWM policy allows these all activities, with some restrictions and limitations. The difference between what people actually do and what they think should be allowed suggests an "existence value" for those activities that respondents support, but do not actually participate in.

When asked what should be prohibited, more than half of the respondents listed: Operating ATVs; Collecting; Camping; Swimming; Snowmobiling; Trail-marking; Geocaching, Horseback Riding, Fundraising and Dog Walking. Current OWM policy prohibits all these activities with the exception of Snowmobiling, which is allowed on certain off-reservation lands at certain

times. In general, when compared to our public workshop input, survey input indicates less demand for cross-country skiing and dog walking. However, general comments indicate public consternation with the apparent illogic—from a water quality perspective—of allowing motorboats for fishing while prohibiting sailboats and kayaks for recreating on the reservoir.

Finally, concerning the current public input process, the respondents indicated there were two areas in which the DCR could improve its process: 1) more media coverage of planning efforts, including local newspapers and internet; and 2) more educational outreach effort related to planning topics.

In conclusion, while results indicate that DCR needs to better explain its efforts in the watershed community (e.g., PILOT payments), survey respondents recognize the values of Quabbin as a public water supply, as well as its value from natural resource protection and recreational standpoints. Further, many respondents, especially abutters, were very appreciative of the information and personal contact provided by the survey mailing.

Introduction

The Department of Conservation and Recreation's (DCR), Division of Water Supply Protection (DWSP), Office of Watershed Management (OWM) is responsible for providing high quality drinking water to the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) for distribution to 2.2 million people in 47 Commonwealth communities. The 412 billion gallon/39.4 square mile Quabbin Reservoir is the heart of the drinking water supply. OWM manages over 100,000 acres of Quabbin watershed land and water to protect and preserve the drinking water supply.

The control and management of public access on OWM's lands and waters is a critical component of its overall watershed protection efforts and is documented in previous public access management plans (1988, 1998). Public input is used in the development of these plans. The OWM actively seeks input on its current and future access policies and controls from a variety of perspectives – such as legislatively mandated watershed advisory groups, abutters, user interest groups, and others. OWM supports an ongoing discourse with the public on water supply protection strategies. This report describes the results of a survey/questionnaire OWM is used to collect information from a variety of sectors of the population. The information collected has provided valuable public input into the current plan update process as well as providing guidance on needed future public outreach.

Methodology

As part of the OWM's planning process to update its 1998 *Public Access Management Plan for the Quabbin Reservoir Watershed*, an in-house working group¹ was established and convened in January, 2005. In recognition of the many changes that have occurred since the 1998 Plan (e.g., organizational, national, etc.), the group recommended developing a survey (similar to a 1999 survey conducted in the Ware River Watershed) aimed at users, abutters and other stakeholders, to gauge their opinions about current public access issues.

Survey Development

A survey/questionnaire was developed between January and February, 2005 based on previous public access questionnaires (**Appendix A**). The survey was sequentially piloted with three outside groups and revised based on their comments. First, the Quabbin Watershed Advisory Committee (QWAC) was sent the survey on 2/18/05. QWAC reviewed the survey at its monthly meeting on 3/7/05. A second advisory group, the Ware River Watershed Advisory Committee (WRWAC) reviewed and submitted comments on 3/10/05. The North Quabbin Regional Landscape Partnership (NQRLP) reviewed and commented on the survey on 3/18/05. Based on this input, the survey was finalized on March 21, 2005, after which it was sent out to 527 abutters and 137 other stakeholders (e.g., watershed town boards, non-governmental organizations, etc.).

¹ The working group consists of staff from several Quabbin Section work units, OWM Natural Resources Section and Boston office, and representatives from MWRA and DCR Planning & Engineering/Bureau of Resource Protection.

The survey was comprised of four sections: 1) Factual statements about Quabbin and the DCR; 2) Questions about the respondent including their personal values related to Quabbin; 3) Questions designed to collect knowledge, actual use, and opinion about specific public access activities at Quabbin; and 4) Detailed educational information about Quabbin, including the Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) program.

Two specific measures were taken to reduce the likelihood of special interest groups flooding the survey process: 1) surveys were targeted and mailed directly to organized stakeholder groups and individual abutters to DCR lands; and 2) the survey was not published on the OWM's homepage for downloading.

Survey Distribution

March 25-26, 2005, Quabbin staff prepared the mailing of 664 surveys and public workshop meeting announcements - to 527 abutters and 137 other stakeholders. The following week, the survey was distributed to OWM staff in the Quabbin Section. On April 12, during the Public Workshop, the survey was available and 25 surveys were completed. The survey was also distributed at the April Meeting of the Water Supply Citizen's Advisory Committee (WSCAC) meeting.

Data Analysis

Survey data was entered and analyzed in Excel. Standard statistical summary functions were used (Count, Average, Maximum, and Minimum) for Survey questions 1-11. Some survey summary data was displayed graphically.

Survey Findings

Survey Response and Demographics

The Division achieved a 28% return rate for this survey (187 completed surveys were returned to the Division as of May 31, 2005). Twenty-nine surveys were returned as undeliverable. Twenty-five surveys were completed at the April workshop. (**Figure 1**). The response rate was slightly lower than that of the 1999 Ware River Abutter Survey, which had a 36% response rate (however, approximately 13% of the responses for that survey were sent in from one special interest group—horse-back riding enthusiasts.)

Respondents ranged in age from 17 to 87, with a mean age of 54. Of those indicating their gender, 96 (51.6%) were male and 90 (48.4%) female. The vast majority of respondents (approximately 97%) were from Massachusetts; only 5 were from other states. Just over 60% of respondents (107 people) indicated that they live in the Quabbin watershed; with most of them (134 respondents or 77%) indicating they have lived there for more than 10 years (**Figure 2**).

Figure 1. Temporal Pattern of Survey Returns.

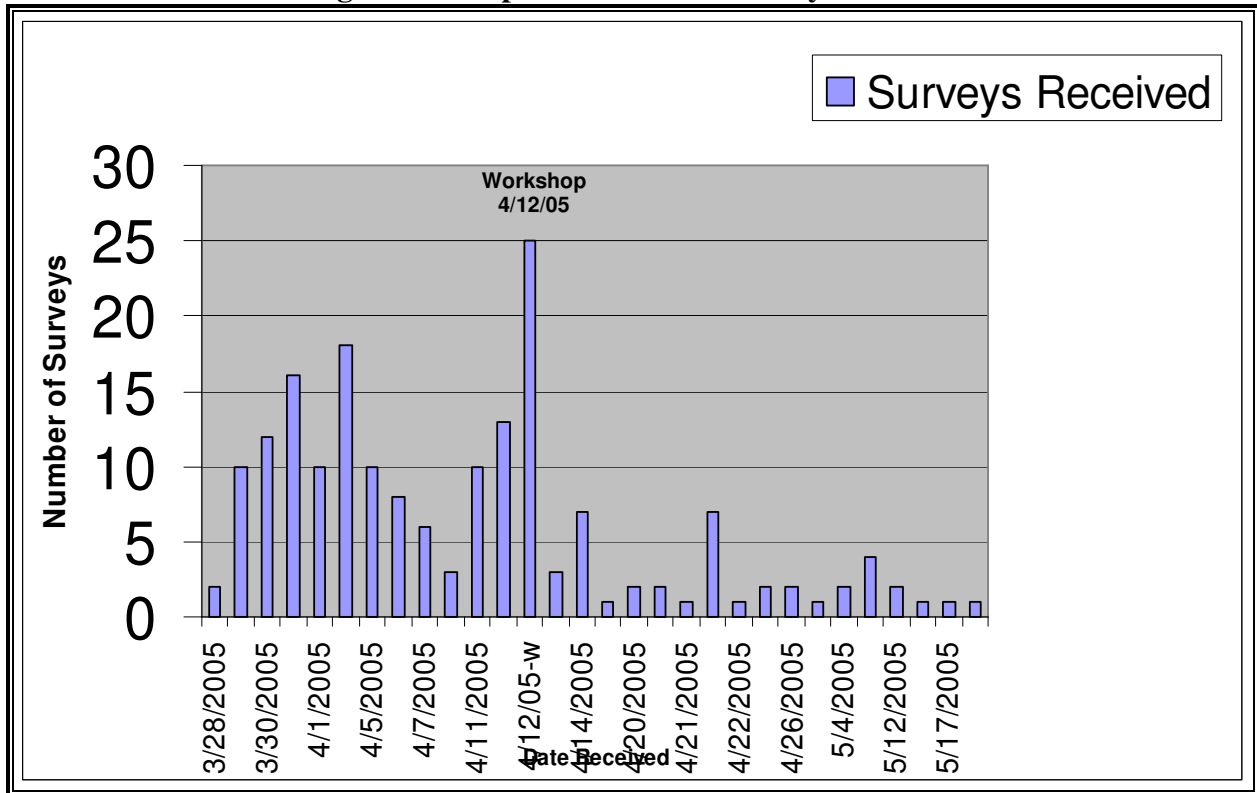
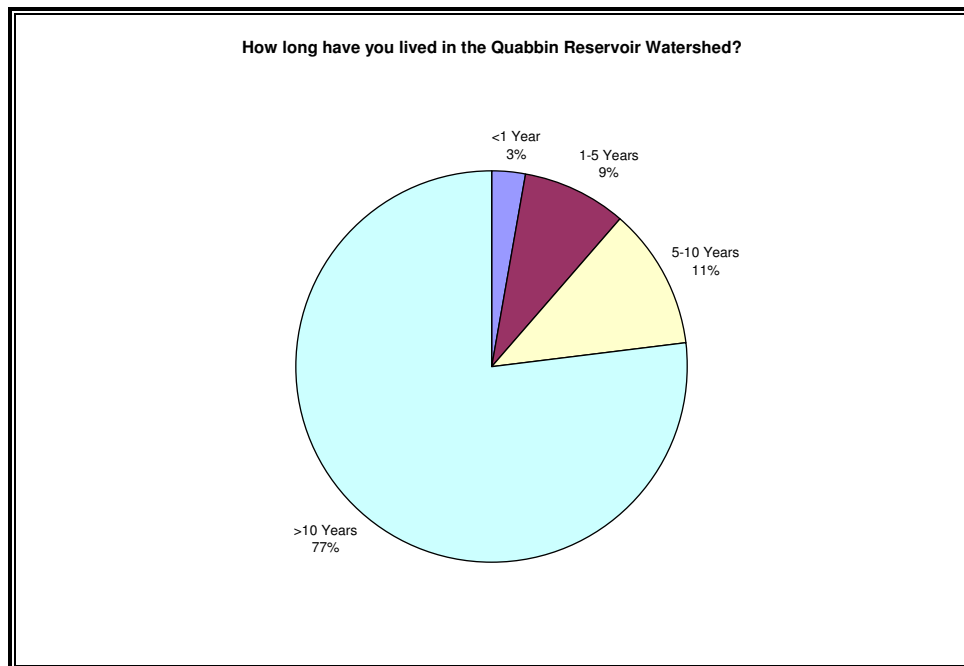


Figure 2. Responses to Survey Question 23 – Length of Residency in Watershed.

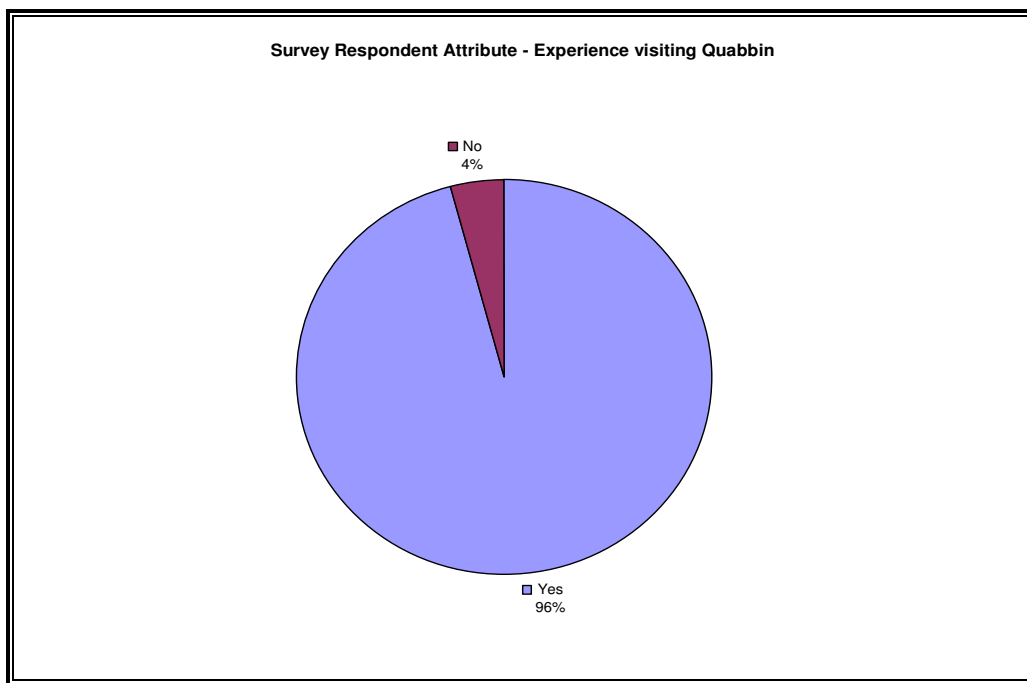


General Knowledge about Quabbin and DCR

The intent of Survey Questions 1-11 was to both collect information about the respondent and also to deliver some targeted information often found by DCR to be points of misunderstanding with the general public.

Overall, the results of these questions (**Table 1** and **Figure 3**) suggest that respondents were fairly knowledgeable, through first-hand experience, about Quabbin's function as a public drinking water supply. Further, there appears to be baseline knowledge of the DCR's function, recent changes within DCR, and public access restrictions. Almost 96% knew that Quabbin is a drinking water supply, and that it's not run by a private corporation. About 72% of respondents knew that MDC and DEM had merged into DCR, and more than 99% were aware that Quabbin offers controlled public access and limited recreation.

Figure 3. Responses to Survey Question 1 – Experience Visiting Quabbin.



The majority of respondents, however, were not aware of the following three facts: that MWRA funds the OWM's operations (56%); there is revenue generated by DCR through forest management operations (73%); and that Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) are made to the watershed communities (62%).

Table 1. Responses to Survey Questions 1-11 – General Knowledge about Quabbin and DCR

<i>Question</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No response</i>
Q1. Have you ever visited the Quabbin Reservation ¹ ?		178	8	1
Q2. How many times in 2004 did you visit the Quabbin Reservation?	17			
Q3. When you visit, how many hours do you usually spend here?	3			
Q4. Did you know that the Quabbin Reservoir provides the drinking water for over 2 million people, primarily in the Boston metropolitan area, as well as to 3 western MA communities, Chicopee, Wilbraham, and South Hadley Fire District #1?		178	8	
Q5. Did you know that the Quabbin Reservation is a public resource comprised of lands taken by eminent domain specifically for water supply protection and is not run by a private corporation?		180	6	
Q6. Did you know that the Commonwealth merged the Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) and the Department of Environmental Management (DEM) in 2003 and the new agency's name is the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)?		134	52	
Q7. Did you know that DCR's Office of Watershed Management and its activities are completely funded through water bill payments made by the people who live in metro Boston and the 3 western communities, and not by the entire Commonwealth through state taxes?		81	103	
Q8. Did you know that there is controlled public access and limited recreation at Quabbin Reservation?		185	1	
Q9. Did you know that DCR-Quabbin does not charge a general entrance fee to Quabbin Reservation (a parking fee is charged at the Boat Launch Areas)?		172	14	
Q10. Did you know that DCR generates approximately \$800,000/year from green-certified forest products grown on the Quabbin Reservation?		50	136	
Q11. Did you know that the DCR makes annual payments in-lieu-of tax of over \$5 million to towns that contain property owned by the Commonwealth for drinking water supply and protection? (see attached sheet for Quabbin specific communities).		71	114	

¹ "Quabbin Reservation" refers to the Quabbin Reservoir and adjacent lands managed by DCR for drinking water supply protection.

Values of Quabbin Reservoir and Reservation

In order to capture the respondents' personal values related to the reservoir and its watershed system, two questions were posed in the survey (Questions 12 & 13) related to the Division's 2000 Master Policy Statement of Values (**Appendix B**).

When asked about the values of the Quabbin Reservoir and Watershed they **personally** considered most important, respondents ranked Public Water Supply as the most important. Solitude/Wilderness Character was ranked as second most important with Public Access/Recreation, and Healthy Forest/Wildlife following (**Table 2**).

In addition to the values specifically defined above, survey Question 12 offered the respondents an opportunity to add other unlisted personal values; approximately 18% of the respondents chose to include additional values. The types of values varied. Some people chose to list existence values such as "buffer to consumption and expansion," "space," "beauty," and "views of water"; others chose to list an access related value that they would like introduced such as "access for much larger 4 stroke boats" and "horseback trails"; others listed a very controlled activity – hunting.

When asked what they considered the greatest "**public**" values of Quabbin, respondents listed as most important Public Water Supply, Wilderness/Open Space, and Recreation-related activities values (**Appendix C**).

Table 2. Ranking of Quabbin Reservoir/Reservation "Values".

Ranking	Personal Value	Number of Votes As "Most Important"
1.	Public water supply	90
2.	Solitude/Wilderness Character	67
3.	Public Access/Recreation	63
4.	Healthy forest/wildlife	51
5.	Boating/Fishing	24
6.	History/cellarholes	22
7.	Engineering History	15
8.	Other	NA

Recreational Activities

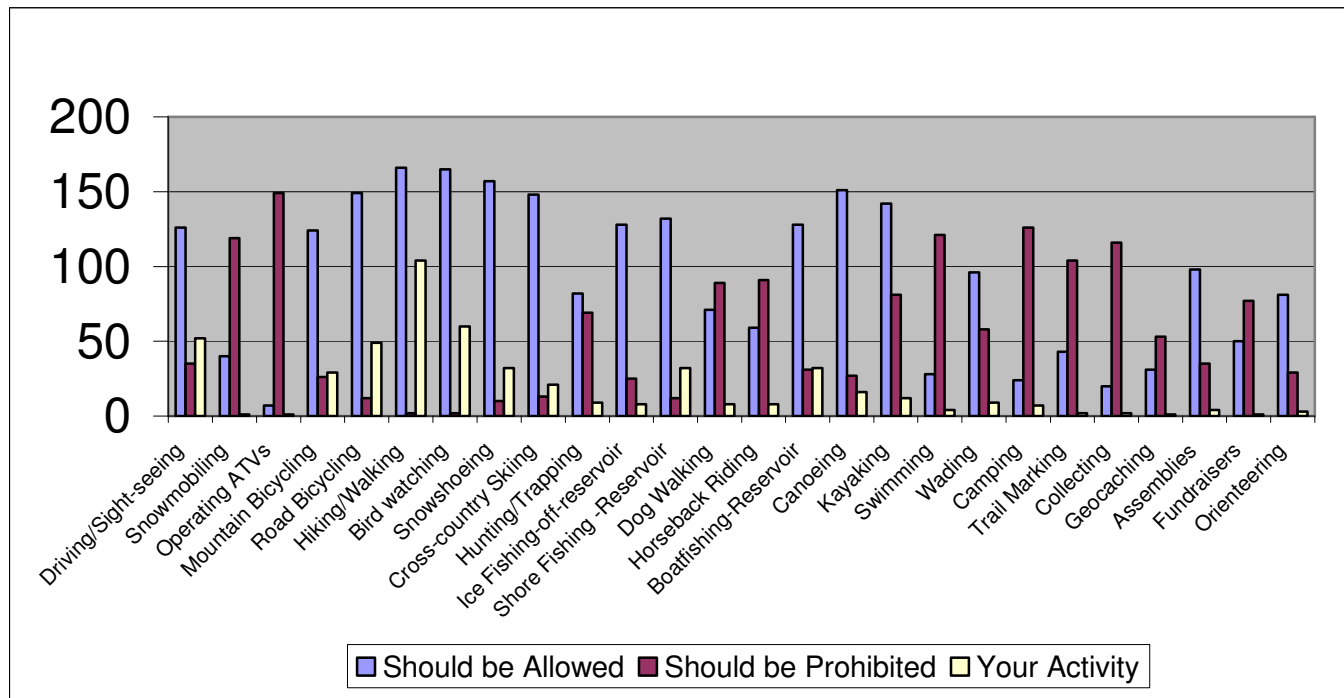
Several trends appeared when respondents were asked in Question 24 about what activities they engage in at Quabbin, what they think should be allowed, and what they think should be prohibited (**Table 3** and **Figure 4**). The most popular activities that people engaged in were Hiking/Walking, Bird Watching, Driving/Sightseeing, and Road Bicycling. However, when asked what activities "should be allowed", more than 100 of the 187 respondents listed these 12

activities: Hiking/Walking; Bird Watching; Snowshoeing; Canoeing; Road Bicycling; Cross-country Skiing; Kayaking; Shore-fishing On-reservoir; Ice-fishing Off-reservoir; Boat-fishing On-reservoir; Driving/Sightseeing; and Mountain Bicycling. This response suggests that the surveyed group values the idea of public access. Current OWM policy allows these activities with restrictions and limitations.

Table 3. Responses to Survey Question 24 – Recreational Activities.

Activity	Should Be Allowed at Quabbin	Should Be Prohibited at Quabbin	Your Activities at Quabbin
Driving/Sight-seeing	126	35	52
Snowmobiling	40	119	1
Operating ATVs	7	149	1
Mountain Bicycling	124	26	29
Road Bicycling	149	12	49
Hiking/Walking	166	2	104
Bird watching	165	2	60
Snowshoeing	157	10	32
Cross-country Skiing	148	13	21
Hunting/Trapping	82	69	9
Ice Fishing-off-reservoir	128	25	8
Shore Fishing -Reservoir	132	12	32
Dog Walking	71	89	8
Horseback Riding	59	91	8
Boatfishing-Reservoir	128	31	32
Canoeing	151	27	16
Kayaking	142	81	12
Swimming	28	121	4
Wading	96	58	9
Camping	24	126	7
Trail Marking	43	104	2
Collecting	20	116	2
Geocaching	31	53	1
Assemblies	98	35	4
Fundraisers	50	77	1
Orienteering	81	29	3

Figure 4. Graph of Responses to Survey Question 24 – Recreational Activities



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When asked what should be prohibited, more than half of respondents listed the following activities: Operating ATVs; Collecting; Camping; Swimming; Snowmobiling; Trail-marking; Geocaching; Horseback Riding; Fundraising; and Dog Walking. Current OWM policy prohibits all these activities with the exception of Snowmobiling (which is allowed on off-reservation lands at certain times), and Geocaching (for which there is no policy at present). When compared to our verbal public workshop input, survey results indicate less demand for cross-country skiing and dog walking.

Public Input Process Improvement Suggestions

A number of survey respondents made specific comments regarding how to improve the DCR's public input planning process (**Appendix D**). The comments tended to fall into 5 general categories, but more than 88% of the comments related to: 1) Improved or increased use of media coverage for information dissemination; or 2) Improved or increased public outreach efforts.

Other Suggestions

Approximately 35 "other" comments were made on survey forms (**Appendix E**). A number of these (often written on the edges of the survey form) indicate public consternation with the apparent illogic, from a water quality perspective, of allowing motorboats for fishing on the reservoir while prohibiting sailboats and kayaks for recreating on the reservoir. This policy issue was addressed at the public workshop, at which the Regional Director explained the history of public access on the reservoir, and the current regulatory prohibition of sailboats by the Division's Watershed Protection regulations (350 CMR 11.00). In comparison, motor boating for fishing is specifically allowed with restrictions by regulation. Kayaks and jon boats with certain safety size requirements are allowed in designated areas and seasons for fishing purposes.

Conclusions and Next Steps

Survey respondents, especially abutters, were very appreciative of the information included in the survey and for the opportunity to have direct contact with OWM. However, the survey respondents' lack of knowledge of certain OWM activities indicate that the Division needs to better explain its efforts in the watershed community on topics such as PILOT payments, OWM funding by MWRA, and OWM's forestry revenue generation. In addition, the Division's motor boat fishing policy will be evaluated.

DCR initiated several short-term steps to address specific public comments. For example, a second public workshop was scheduled for September, 2005, in the northern part of the watershed. Surveys were also made available at gate entrances, popular stops such as Enfield Lookout, at the 3 boat launch areas, and at the Quabbin Visitor Center. In the long-term, more developed media outreach and publicity on special topics, such as forestry revenue, will be developed.

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Appendix A: Public Access Survey 2005



Survey
Public Access and Recreation
on Quabbin Reservoir Watershed System Lands and Waters
3/21/05

Thank you for taking the time to complete this brief survey and returning it to: **DCR - Access Survey, 485 Ware Road, Belchertown, MA 01007**; the Quabbin Visitor Center, or the public workshop.

The Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), Division of Water Supply Protection (DWSP), Office of Watershed Management manages the Quabbin Reservoir, a public drinking water supply, and surrounding lands within the reservoir's watershed. We are required by Federal and State regulations to demonstrate proper management and adequate control of public access and recreation, if allowed, on these lands and waters in the Quabbin Reservoir watershed. Public input is one important source of information the DCR uses in evaluating its access rules. Your input is important to us.

Please circle or fill in the blank

- | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Have you ever visited the Quabbin Reservation ¹ ? | Yes | No |
| 2. How many times in 2004 did you visit the Quabbin Reservation? | _____ times | |
| 3. When you visit, how many hours do you usually spend here? | _____ hours | |
| 4. Did you know that the Quabbin Reservoir provides the drinking water for over 2 million people, primarily in the Boston metropolitan area, as well as to 3 western MA communities, Chicopee, Wilbraham, and South Hadley Fire District #1? | Yes | No |
| 5. Did you know that the Quabbin Reservation is a public resource comprised of lands taken by eminent domain specifically for water supply protection and is not run by a private corporation? | Yes | No |
| 6. Did you know that the Commonwealth merged the Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) and the Department of Environmental Management (DEM) in 2003 and the new agency's name is the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)? | Yes | No |
| 7. Did you know that DCR's Office of Watershed Management and its activities are completely funded through water bill payments made by the people who live in metro Boston and the 3 western communities, and not by the entire Commonwealth through state taxes?. | Yes | No |
| 8. Did you know that there is controlled public access and limited recreation at Quabbin Reservation? | Yes | No |
| 9. Did you know that DCR-Quabbin does not charge a general entrance fee to Quabbin Reservation (a parking fee is charged at the Boat Launch Areas)? | Yes | No |
| 10. Did you know that DCR generates approximately \$800,000/year from green-certified forest products grown on the Quabbin Reservation? | Yes | No |
| 11. Did you know that the DCR makes annual payments in-lieu-of tax of over \$5 million to towns that contain property owned by the Commonwealth for drinking water supply and protection? (see attached sheet for Quabbin specific communities) | Yes | No |

¹ "Quabbin Reservation" refers to the Quabbin Reservoir and adjacent lands managed by DCR for drinking water supply protection.

12. Please list in order of importance the seven (or eight) **personal values** listed below that are most important to you when you think of the Quabbin Reservoir/Reservation (1 = most important; 8 = least important). You may list more than one value as most important.

- a. Public access/recreation _____
- b. Public water supply _____
- c. Engineering History/building, dam, dike, and spillway viewing _____
- d. Solitude/Wilderness character _____
- e. Healthy forests/Wildlife _____
- f. History/Cellarholes _____
- g. Boating/Fishing _____
- h. Other (list): _____

13. What do you think is/are the greatest **public value(s)** of Quabbin Reservoir/Reservation?

The Quabbin Reservoir and its surrounding lands are first and foremost a regulated drinking water supply. However, this public resource has many other values to different people. DCR believes that public input is important in developing robust policies related to the management of Quabbin Reservoir. DCR-Quabbin is committed to the following methods of communicating with the public: convening regularly scheduled meetings with the Quabbin Watershed Advisory Committee (QWAC, a committee defined in the Agency's legislation), holding a public workshop before updating its plans and associated policies for the Quabbin Reservoir watershed; conducting user surveys; meeting with advisory groups, legislators, sister agencies, and others prior to developing draft plans; distributing draft plans to all user communities (libraries and elected officials); forming working groups if needed; and presenting findings at a public hearing.

- | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|
| 14. Before reading the above paragraph, did you know that the DCR holds a public workshop before updating its policies related to public access and recreation? | Yes | No |
| 15. Before reading the above paragraph, did you know that the DCR sends draft copies of its plans to watershed town libraries, town selectboards, advisory committees, other state agencies, and to interested individuals for review and comment? | Yes | No |
| 16. Before reading the above paragraph, did you know that the DCR-Quabbin holds a public hearing before it finalizes plans and policies related to public access and recreation? | Yes | No |
| 17. Do you think DCR's public input planning process can be improved? | Yes | No |
| 18. If yes, how? _____ | | |

19. What is your age, in years?
_____ years

20. What is your gender (circle)? **Female** **Male**

21. What town/State do you live in? _____

22. Do you live in the Quabbin Reservoir watershed? (see attached map) Yes
No

23. How long have you lived here? ___< 1year ___1-5 years ___5-10 years ___> 10 years

The chart below lists activities both allowed and prohibited at the Quabbin Reservoir and its adjacent lands along with DCR's current access policy. Please use this chart to answer the following questions:

24. In the first column, use a **✓** to mark activities you think **should be allowed** at Quabbin, a public drinking water supply reservoir and watershed. Use a **?**, if you are not sure. In the second column, use a **✓** to mark activities

you think **should be prohibited** at Quabbin, a public drinking water supply reservoir and watershed. Use a ?, if you are not sure. In the third column, use a ✓ to mark the things you do at Quabbin.

List which activities, if any, conflict with your experiences: _____

Activity	Current Access Policy	Should Be Allowed at Quabbin	Should Be Prohibited at Quabbin	Your Activities at Quabbin
Driving/Sight-seeing	Allowed on designated roads at designated times.			
Snowmobiling	Allowed on Off-Reservation lands only under certain conditions.			
Operating ATVs	Prohibited			
Mountain Bicycling	Allowed on designated roads at designated times.			
Road Bicycling	Allowed on designated roads at designated times.			
Hiking/Walking	Allowed, except in restricted areas, at designated times.			
Bird watching	Allowed, except in restricted areas, at designated times.			
Snowshoeing	Allowed, except in restricted areas, at designated times. Prohibited on reservoir when frozen.			
Cross-country Skiing	Allowed on Off-Reservations lands only at designated times.			
Hunting/Trapping	Prohibited except by special permit during the Quabbin Controlled Deer Hunt and within Off-Reservation lands.			
Ice Fishing-off-reservoir	Allowed on designated ponds only.			
Shore Fishing -Reservoir	Allowed in designated areas and designated times and Quabbin fishing season.			
Dog Walking	Prohibited by regulation.			
Horseback Riding	Prohibited by regulation.			
Boatfishing-Reservoir	Allowed with fishing license in designated areas, at designated times and season.			
Canoeing	Allowed with fishing license off-reservoir in designated areas at designated times, season and sized boat.			
Kayaking	Allowed with fishing license off-reservoir in designated areas at designated times, season and sized boat.			
Swimming	Prohibited by regulation.			
Wading	Allowed with boats in designated areas at designated times.			
Camping	Prohibited by regulation.			
Trail Marking	Prohibited by regulation.			
Collecting	Prohibited by regulation.			
Geocaching	No Policy.			
Assemblies	Allowed with OWM permit in designated areas at designated times.			
Fundraisers	Prohibited unless given written approval by Commission.			
Orienteering	No policy.			

Thank you for your time and interest.

Table A Payment In-Lieu of Taxes (P.I.L.O.T.)

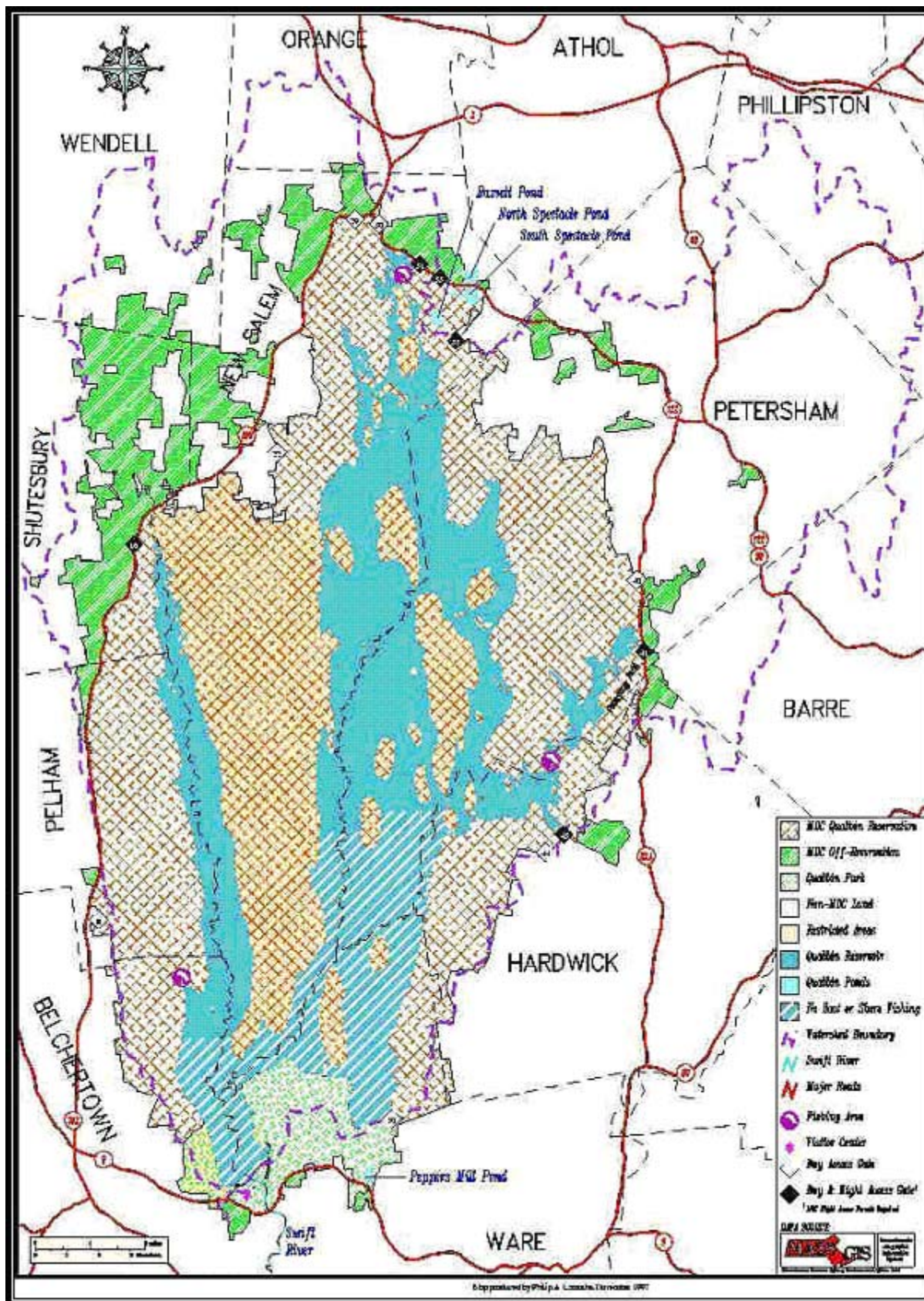
DCR/MWRA Water Supply System's

Quabbin Reservoir Watershed Communities

Quabbin Community	P.I.L.O.T. FY2003	P.I.L.O.T. FY2004
Barre (Quabbin and Ware)	\$129,668	\$129,668
Belchertown*	\$170,786	\$170,786
Hardwick*	\$53,682	\$54,761
New Salem*	\$236,144	\$264,481
Orange	\$3,286	\$3,286
Pelham*	\$160,929	\$162,276
Petersham*	\$323,481	\$323,481
Phillipston (Quabbin and Ware)	\$7,067	\$7,067
Shutesbury	\$244,712	\$250,019
Ware*	\$311,259	\$320,224
Wendell	\$16,247	\$16,247
Total Quabbin Watershed	\$1,657,261	\$1,702,296

* Includes additional payment for lands annexed
after the dissolution of the towns of Enfield,
Greenwich, Prescott, and Dana.

For more information, go to
www.mass.gov/dcr/waterSupply/watershed/pilot.htm.



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Appendix B: DCR Master Policy Statement on Public Access to Quabbin Reservation

Public Access to the Quabbin Reservoir Watershed System

Public access to and the recreational use of the Quabbin Reservoir Watershed System, the Quabbin Reservoir, and DCR/DWSP/OWM-managed land, are limited, controlled, and monitored to protect the public drinking water supply by reducing public health risks. Public access to, and recreation within, the Quabbin Reservoir Watershed System will be consistent with all applicable legislation. Except for those activities specifically authorized by statute or existing DCR regulations, any new access and/or new recreational activities or significant changes to existing access and/or recreational activities may be permitted only when they do not conflict with ongoing watershed management activities or authorized research, and do not degrade the following values:

- Public drinking water supply protection;
- Apparent wilderness character;
- Natural resources (forest health, biodiversity); and
- Historic and pre-Columbian sites.

Existing authorized activities, whether authorized by statute or regulations, will be periodically evaluated to determine if they conflict with the above values. If conflicts are identified, appropriate efforts to eliminate or minimize negative impacts will be made.

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Appendix C: Personal and Public Values

Survey Question 12. Please list in order of importance the seven (or eight) personal values listed below that are most important to you when you think of the Quabbin Reservoir/Reservation (1 = most important; 8 = least important). You may list more than one value as most important.

Value	DCR Master Policy Values						
	Public Access/Recreation	Public Water Supply	Engineering History	Solitude/Wilderness Character	Healthy Forests/Wildlife	History/Cellarholes	Boating/Fishing
1 (Most Important)	63	90	15	67	51	22	24
2	36	16	10	36	57	16	10
3	25	14	24	25	34	23	11
4	21	10	21	26	18	33	22
5	15	13	36	12	8	22	21
6	4	16	38	4	6	24	24
7	11	10	22	3	1	25	38
8 (Least Important)	5	8	9	4	2	6	23

NOTE: At the urging of several members of the Quabbin Watershed Advisory Group, Question 12 was worded in such a way as to allow respondents to list more than one value as “most important.” As a result, analyses of the results were somewhat limited . The analysis was simplified by ordering the seven values based solely on the number of “#1” votes. Thus, Public Water Supply ranked first, followed by Solitude/Wilderness Character, Public Access/Recreation, and Healthy Forests/Wildlife.

Survey Question 13

Question 13. What do you think is/are the greatest public value(s) of Quabbin Reservoir/Reservation?
Mail Responses
Open forest, old roads, water, and recreation
Open space
Wildlife, forests, beautiful scenery with the water and all
Making it accessible to the public for walking, hiking, boating
Public undeveloped open space.
Accessibility although somewhat limited
Drinking water, wildlife
Ecological and outdoor recreation
Environmentally friendly and safe recreation
Fishing and hunting
Large contiguous block of public land.
Largest public water supply with little drought impact.
Not developed
Permanent green space, a wildlife corridor
Public access needs to be opened to larger boats.
Public water supply and preserved wilderness
Unspoiled, accessible land.
Water and preservation of wilderness
Water supply
Water sports
Conservation and fresh water supply
Nature
Protect, promote environmental quality and integrity of the watershed
Semi-protected preserve
Water of course. Second, this is the only true wilderness in the state (even if man-made).
Wildlife, beauty, conservation of land.
"accidental wilderness"
As an oasis in a land of human development
Clean water supply.
Drinking water and open space
Drinking water supply
fantastic resource, must be taken care of and managed well
Great conservation/wildlife/open space available to walking public.
greenway link to existing trail system, protected open space
Healthy forests/wildlife
It is a place to appreciate the natural beauty of our area without commercial intrusion.
Its unspoiled beauty.
Neatness and general cleanliness and view from tower
Open to walkers, views, etc.
outdoor recreation. Its beauty and peacefulness.
passive recreation, open space

Question 13. What do you think is/are the greatest public value(s) of Quabbin Reservoir/Reservation?
Preservation of forest land and wildlife populations.
Preservation of wildlife and green space
Preserve water and land
Preserving green space
pristine open space
Pristine wilderness setting
Protected land for future generations. Clean water for those whom it serves.
Protected wilderness, wildlife habitat, and water supply
public access funded by users to a well kept ecosystem
Public water supply, healthy forests for wildlife, solitude
Safe water supply. Public access for boating/fishing and recreation.
Undeveloped land/wildlife corridor
Walking trails
Water supply
Water supply
water supply and recreational use of land by the public
Water supply plus passive recreation
water supply, natural space
water,, beauty
Wilderness and public access
drinking h2o supply
Workshop Responses
Ability of general public to view and go into it.
Recreation
Recreation and water supply
Protected water supply and protected forest land; historical interest
Recreation
Large wilderness area and wildlife.
Clean water
Maintain wildlife, health and quality of water and buffer area
Water supply
Water supply, supply of forest products, clean air, wildlife habitat, and other benefits supplied by healthy, managed forests.
Water supply, clean and economical far into the future.
Open land
Public access
Eastern mass - public water supply; western mass - habitat for wildlife and recreation
Water - clean water. Please institute rational motorboat policy.
public access/recreation and public water supply
boating and fishing
maintaining the integrity of the pristine area.
Wilderness/history
open space for recreation
serenity
a wilderness area in the heart of our state - solitude sanctuary - a place to experience the community of sentient beings.

Question 13. What do you think is/are the greatest public value(s) of Quabbin Reservoir/Reservation?
water supply
clean water for metro area
Water supply
Preservation of beautiful water-forest resources
Protected wilderness area, access via foot, snowshoe, skis
Its wilderness character-the ability to walk its roads, to view the beauty!
Preservation of a large chunk of forest and land from development.
Natural resource to be enjoyed for recreation, preservation of pristine water supply.
Access to boating, fishing, hiking.
Access to the land and to historical sites
Staff Responses
A people friendly place to do activities and get out into the outdoors w/ limited restrictions.
Drinking water and protected open space.
WSCAC Responses
Providing pure, safe, clean, drinking water
Public water supply of high-quality drinking water.

Appendix D: Suggestions for Improvement

Question 18

Question 18. Do you think the DCR's public input planning process can be improved? If yes, how?
Media (35)
More press regarding 14-17 so we know about such input opportunities
By listing the above events in the newspapers and on radio and TV so the public will be aware of what is happening
Many of our community don't go thru the bulletin boards or have contact to learn of these hearings and they happen during our work hours.
Newspapers
Better publicity. The questionnaire and attached notice are an improvement.
Also, the length of time for notice is very short for attendance at the meeting. It should be at least 1 month and advertised in a variety of ways.
Better use of media outlets to notify the public when meetings occur.
Post proposed plans on internet
Let public know of plans. Notify the public in plain writing. Keep reservoir as water supply.
More articles/info in all local newspapers and posted at all local general stores.
More use of web and email. More general public outreach (e.g., newspaper articles)
By better dissemination of information. I read the newspapers regularly.
More publicity, public input, and information. More hearings than one.
More publicity
Newspaper notification of these meetings and plans
More media coverage
More publicized
More publicity to towns not using Quabbin Res. For water
More publications of news in local papers and on websites.
Advertising - cable, radio
more publicity
newspaper announcements/articles regarding these methods of public input into the Quabbin management process
Advertising above info., mailings
Advertise better - feature articles in statewide local newspapers, not just abutting towns.
More publicity about events more
Greater web presence, public surveys available at entrance points, direct contact with interest groups
Advertise workshops and meetings to general public.
Better advertised, should be in local paper, if isn't.
Public announcement in western MA papers. Reevaluate motorboat policy and decide on rational, scientific policy.
Advertise the meetings more.
Better publicized with newspaper/radio/TV
Improved distribution of draft copies; improved media relations with niche industries like horse owners; make mtgs/dates more available (QWAC, etc.)
Let more people know about it.

Question 18. Do you think the DCR's public input planning process can be improved? If yes, how?
Internet
Use of internet, email to solicit input/feedback.
Outreach (34)
Send out more surveys to landowners in the watershed
Hand out material at the visitors center
Take the opinions of those who live in the intermediate surrounding areas of the watershed before others.
Holding hearings is one step, listening is another!
Typical survey research provides respondents with self-addressed postage paid envelopes in order to increase the return rate. If you were truly interested in public input, you would do this!
Sending me information on correspondence, meetings, hearings. My name is Jeffrey Cyr, Supt. Water Dept. Fire District #1, South Hadley, MA 01075
This is the first time I have seen a survey.
Don't know. Above 14-16, plus this survey are good procedures. Engage qualified environmental groups in the process.
By giving individual watershed towns the authority to dictate which activities occur on their properties (within their borders).
Make sure there are plenty of public hearings.
Improved public relations/marketing to inform the public of the above information and access to the planning process.
Involve neighboring communities - they access Quabbin too.
Do what is happening here - survey and inform the public about policies at Quabbin
From the information provided in the above paragraph, it would appear the process is in pretty good shape, except for possibly better conversations with the public. The survey is a positive step, but it is the first I have ever received.
How often does this happen. I have lived in Petersham for 6 years and this is the first time I have been aware of public comment.
A respect needs to be given to the people who live in the watershed (i.e., listen to their wishes to enjoy the area). People in the area greatly respect the land around us, but would like to extend the "legal" recreational uses, i.e., horseback riding, bikes
Listen and act on public's comments
Keeping updates, contacting Senators, congress
email survey, email input
More information provided to landowners abutting Quabbin property - mailings, mtgs, etc.
I cannot understand how all that water goes to Boston and Petersham is not part of the benefactors of it as drinking water!
get public more involved in conservation of its great resource water
I appreciate receiving this survey, its the 1st one I've received in almost 30 years.
More public workshops
A series of meetings include a "how to" session for folks wanting special access permits
More hearings, not just in Belchertown.
Better information to the public.
More input from citizens.
Better outreach ahead of time so that people are more aware that this is not another park and that the door is not open for recreation of all kinds.
more time for comment
By listening to the local people and their concerns.

Question 18. Do you think the DCR's public input planning process can be improved? If yes, how?
Give public more say about Quabbin
Should have blank page attached to this form for additional comments. QWAC notes available in visitor center and posted in view
Listen to and publish Q&A results on input by area towns.
Financial (2)
Yes, make it honest and compensate the landowners for loss of use or property for the benefit of the many eastern mass residents.
Manage forest for small game and birds, not for high timber value.
General (6)
Fair
Yes. Listen to people who want to slow/stop the hunt. Hardly any deer in our neighborhood anymore. Also, listen to people who want it opened to larger boats. My 175hp, 19' cuddy pollutes less than a small 2 stroke.
We need more public access.
Excess land should be returned to the towns.
Only if more people participate in the process.
Don't know how.
Stop catering to special interest groups like hunters and fisherman who pay you money (via licenses). Sailboats - NO. Powerboats - YES???

Source: (Public Access Survey Results: March-May, 2005)

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Appendix E: Other Comments

Other Comments:
It would be nice if the dam and dike would be opened up to vehicles again. Senior used to enjoy picnicking in the area in back of the dike. Now that it is blocked off, it is too far for the them to walk to that area.
It would have been nice if you enclosed a stamped addressed envelope with this survey. You might of got more responses.
Geocaching allowed with permits only for a trial period
Cross-country skiing on off-reservation only.
Boatfishing on reservoir with measures to prevent invasive species
Wading with boots only
Orienteering with permits
A web search document geocaching and orienteering activities at Quabbin. DCR could allow these activities and direct them away from sensitive areas through the permitting process.
As a 30yr old neighbor, I think the greatest public value is that the public access is not well promoted
Dog walking should be allowed only on a leash
Why does boating require a fishing license?
I believe the vast area called Quabbin Reservation is not really being utilized as much as it could be for the people of Ma. After talking with people in California, I was told and shown how they use the reservoir's for public use (water skiing, picnicing, large areas available for fishing. Walking trials, etc. How can two different areas be so different? Just a note. Thank you.
The more activity that goes on in the Quabbin, the more clean up you will have with mess from ATVs, etc.
Horseback riding should be allowed in designated areas. Tax payers in the watershed should be allowed access to some of these roads provided they stay away from the shoreline.
This is a public water supply system!!!
Couldn't even send an envelope for this important survey?
I feel strongly that non-motorized boating should be more freely permitted.
Thank you for the opportunity to comment.
Because such human sacrifice was involved in the creation of Quabbin, with 2500 living and 7500 dead giving up everything, we must NEVER LET IT BECOME A PLAYGROUND OR A RECREATIONAL FACILITY now or in the future. To keep it as is is the only way we can justify this sacrifice and honor the memory of those who made it possible.
I assume assemblies means events such as Dana Reunions, SRWHS bus pilgrimages, or other educational activities.
I would like to see motorboats prohibited from the Quabbin. I would like to see fishing allowed from nonmotorized boats. It makes no sense to allow polluting motor boats on a source of drinking water and not allow canoes and kayaks.
My father-in-law Frank Avery helped move bodies from the reservoir. Their house was moved from Prescott Peninsula to Pelham. This Reservoir has a lot of history for my children.
I live in this area and often times during hunting season, have seen trash and human waste in the woods. Again, it seems like the fishing and hunting interests have been given priority over other recreational uses. The majority of horse people have a great respect for land and it would be both out of love for the land and in their best interest to ride respectfully in the Quabbin. Why not issue "riding permits" on a rotating basis to people who live in the area? It might generate some money and limit the # of horses. I live across Rt. 202 from the Quabbin. Behind me is MDC land which I am locked out of - it seems absurd that I can't take my horse there, while logging trucks are continually diggin up the road!
I live on the road to QR and it is a shame not to be able to walk with my dog right in my own backyard. Instead, I have to drive to places to bring my dog. It is a shame. Thanks for considering.
I have always wondered why motorboats are allowed on Quabbin because of oil and gasoline pollution which occurs with these motors use on the water supply?!
Environmental and "place-based" education
Sailboats are safe and clean. Motor boats make noise and pollute. Ban motors.

Other Comments:
Biking and skiing
A unique piece of land that is remote and a virtual wilderness.
Allow horseback riding.
It appears that there are fears that mountain biking is detrimental to the ecosystem. It can be, if not managed properly. The Northeast Mountbike Association has a history of helping create a positive impact on areas where mtn biking is allowed. Developing a relationship with this group could solve some of the problems of unauthorized access by channeling activities to best locations.
This survey does not ask if anyone is aware of any management activities and how or why they are carried out.
2-strokes should be banned (outboard motors - 4 stroke only) Water quality near Gate 8 should be monitored.
I would be more comfortable with a total ban on all access than liberalizing access is fairness is the issue.
In this last question (24), it is not clear what is meant by "Quabbin" does the definition mean "including off-reservation lands" all of which are within the watershed? Also, it would have been helpful to have a "no change" recommended column.